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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

DR. BALDWIN'S BIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH GALLOWAY, THE LOYALIST POLITICIAN,¹ is another proof that the Tories are beginning to receive fair treatment from American writers. The value of this biography lies not merely in the judicial attitude which the writer maintains towards his subject. The history of pre-Revolutionary Pennsylvania is perhaps more complex than that of any other colony. Struggles between the Proprietor and the Assembly, between the advocates of proprietary and royal government, and between the Susquehanna and the Delaware counties over the question of representation and suffrage follow each other in rapid succession. The author presents these issues in bold relief, for Galloway came into close contact with all of them as one of the most prominent lawyers and writers, and as a member and Speaker of the Assembly.

The evolution of Galloway's conservatism and loyalism is perhaps the most interesting part of the biography. Both interest and sentiment caused him to shun the growth of republican ideas and mob rule incident to the Revolution, and to search after methods, such as federation with England, to obviate the struggle which took the control of affairs from the men of property and influence.

In presenting these issues, the author has succeeded well in subordinating the discussion of the times to the biography of the Loyalist Politician. The style is far above the average dissertation and the pamphlet is interesting from the beginning to the end. Naturally some errors have crept in. It is obviously incorrect to state that a letter written by Galloway to McKean, in 1793, was written to Governor McKean (p. 91, foot-note, and p. 97), for McKean did not become Governor of Pennsylvania until 1799.²

MR. BALFOUR'S pamphlet, "Economic Notes on Insular Free Trade,"³ is a brief and well-written criticism on the present commercial policy of the United Kingdom. The purpose of the paper is to show (1) that foreign protective tariffs have inflicted an almost irreparable injury upon Great Britain, and (2) that the only policy which can prove effective against the evil operation of such tariffs in the future is a policy of retaliation. Protec-

¹ Joseph Galloway, *The Loyalist Politician*. By Ernest H. Baldwin, Ph.D. Reprinted from the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography." Pp. 113. Price, \$1.00. New Haven, Conn.: E. P. Judd & Co.

² Contributed by George D. Luetscher.

³ By Arthur James Balfour, M.P. Pp. 32. Price, 30 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1903.

tion, according to Mr. Balfour, injures free-trade countries, (1) by restricting the foreign market; (2) by causing the "loss of some of the capital and skill by which these markets were formerly supplied;" (3) by "diverting industry into presumably less profitable channels," the free-trade country being forced to so "modify its industries as to pierce the barriers of foreign tariffs;" and (4) by giving the protected manufacturer a command over his home market, thereby enabling him to run his works more evenly and with the greatest possible economy, and to sell his goods in foreign markets at prices often considerably lower than the domestic price. Excluding the exports of coal and machinery, which Mr. Balfour classes by themselves as especially fostering the competition of foreign manufactures, he finds that Great Britain's export trade has not progressed as rapidly as that of her competitors,—in fact, has shown an absolute decline as compared with the increase in population. This decline is not explained by the progress which foreign countries have made in technical skill, etc., but is attributed solely to the "operation of hostile tariffs." Nor does Mr. Balfour see a ray of hope for the future. England is a "free-trade nation in a world of protectionists," which has already suffered great injury, and which may expect an augmentation of existing tariffs in the future as well as a contraction of the existing neutral markets.

Mr. Cox, in his "Reply to Mr. Balfour's Pamphlet," admits that Great Britain has suffered great injury through the operation of foreign protective tariffs, but contends that Mr. Balfour's policy of retaliation, while it is certain to involve the country in grave losses, can only offer benefits which are at best problematical. Briefly stated, the losses which Mr. Cox asserts would result from a policy of retaliation are as follows: (1) Every tax imposed upon imported goods means an injury to the consumers of those goods; (2) a retaliatory tariff, if it falls upon raw material required by any British industry, will diminish that industry's power to compete in foreign markets; (3) such a tariff would result in the creation of vested interests,—privileges to extract higher prices from the consuming public,—which, when once established, will prove difficult to remove; and (4) that the adoption of such privileges will "mean the death-knell of the purity of Parliament."

A POPULAR ACCOUNT of the state of the development of transportation by electricity in the United Kingdom⁴ has been written by Arthur H. Beavan. The volume contains a fair amount of information regarding London's present and prospective system of transportation. There is one chapter on "Provincial Tramways," three chapters on horseless vehicles, and one on the possibilities of applying electricity to navigation. These and all other parts of the book have been well-nigh spoiled by the author's attempt to make his pages interesting. If the irrelevant matter had been omitted and the facts

⁴ Tube, Train, Tram, and Car, or Up-to-Date Locomotion. By Arthur H. Beavan. With many illustrations and an Introduction by Llewellyn Preece, M.I.E.E. Pp. xviii, 291. Price, \$2.50 net. George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., London; E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1903.

had been presented in a straightforward, concise manner the volume would have been much more readable.

THE SO-CALLED "SECOND EDITION" of Böhm-Bawerk's "Positive Theory of Capital,"⁵ is merely a reprint of the first edition, published in 1888. As the author explains in his brief preface to this reprint, his appointment in 1900 to the office of Austrian minister of finance prevented his accomplishing any more literary work than the revision of the first volume of his book on "Capital and Interest." This first volume, of which the second edition was reviewed in *THE ANNALS* some months ago, contained the author's presentation and critique of the various theories of capital and interest, while the second volume is devoted to a systematic exposition of his own views. Both volumes have taken unquestioned rank as remarkable contributions to the literature of economics; and as the first edition has long ago been exhausted there was every reason for issuing more copies of the book, even though only the first volume had meanwhile been revised. The author's own theory, however, has constituted the centre-point of so much controversy that it is to be hoped that he may soon be able to issue a new edition in which he will take up, in particular, those features of his own theory which have provoked most discussion.

"AFTER PRISON—WHAT?"⁶ details the experiences of Mrs. Maud Balington Booth in her work among prisoners, whom she calls "my boys." Mrs. Booth tells her story in an attractive way. She is interested in reforming the prisoner, not the prison, yet is by no means ignorant of the necessity for prison reform, as her chapter on that topic shows. Mrs. Booth seems a little too anxious to disclaim scientific knowledge of criminology. A little more of this knowledge would have probably kept out the sentence, "We are constantly impressed with one fact which cannot be denied, that the cause of drunkenness has proved directly or indirectly the ruin of between 80 and 90 per cent. of all those in prison." The author seems also very anxious to show that she has passed beyond the Salvation Army stage of social activity, but the accounts of relief work done by her raise the question whether in that particular she has yet reached the standard set by the charity organization societies. The real worth of the book lies in the illustration it gives of the value of personal service, and in the ringing indictment of society for its attitude towards the ex-convict. For these things the book ought to be widely read, and no one can read it unmoved. In Mrs. Booth the cause of the prisoners has a strong advocate, and her plea for justice is convincing even if we doubt whether or not an answer has been found to the question raised by the title.

⁵ Capital und Capitalzins. Zweite Auflage, Zweite Abtheilung: Positive Theorie des Capitales. Pp. xxii, 468. Price, 12m. Innsbruck: Verlag der Wagner'schen Universitäts-Buchhandlung.

⁶ Pp. 290. Price, \$1.25. New York: F. H. Revell Co.

DURING THE PAST YEAR THE ANNALS has received six volumes of what promises to be an interesting and carefully written series of small French books on Social Economics. The volumes thus far issued,⁷ which are to be followed by at least a score of others, bear the following titles: "Contemporary Small-Scale Industry," "Population," "Beggars and Vagabonds," "Strikes," "Pools and Trusts," "Coöperation." The majority, if not all, of the writers of the series appear to belong to what in France is known as the school of Catholic social reformers. They are opposed to revolutionary socialism, with its atheistic tendencies. They are also opposed to the more or less materialistic philosophy of so-called scientific socialism, inasmuch as they emphasize the power and importance of moral and religious forces making for the betterment of social conditions. They are, on the other hand, radically opposed to hyper-optimistic "liberalism" and the policy of *laissez faire*, inasmuch as they favor governmental intervention wherever and whenever the moral and material progress of the nation seems to require it.

The problem of economic evolution and the truth of the socialistic theory of the disappearance of the middle classes depends in the last analysis on the question of small-scale industries. Can the small-scale producer compete with large-scale concerns? Is the small producer being driven out or absorbed by the large producer—the joint-stock company, corporation, or trust? These are some of the questions which Professor Brants endeavors to answer in his volume on Contemporary Small-Scale Industry. He is equally interested, however, in the practical problem: How can we encourage and maintain small-scale industries? In other words, what line of conduct should be adopted by those who, in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland, have made the defence and development of the class of small artisans an essential part of their social reform programme?

Professor Brants first examines, in the light of statistics, the theory that small-scale production is inevitably making way for large-scale methods typified by trusts and industrial combinations. Particularly the German statistics on this point are carefully analyzed and found to indicate that while the scope and importance of large industrial plants is increasing, this increase is not at the cost of small plants, but due to increased production. Small plants in some branches are disappearing; but in other branches they are increasing. Only very small plants, consisting of one or two producers, are doomed to extinction. The grave problem concerning the method by which the small producer can obtain the requisite capital, machinery and motive power, at a cost permitting successful competition with large concerns, is discussed with a soundness of judgment and a wealth of statistical detail which should commend these parts of the book.

The second volume of the series, on "Population," is of little scientific

⁷ *La petite Industrie contemporaine*, by Victor Brants; 2e édition: Paris (Victor Lecoffre). Pp. viii, 230. *La Population*, by Alfred des Cilleuls. Pp. vii, 207. *Mendiants et Vagabonds*, by Louis Rivière. Pp. xx, 239. *Les Grèves*, by Léon de Seilhac. Pp. vii, 258. *Cartells et Trusts*, by Et. Martin St. Léon. Pp. viii, 248. *La Coopération*, by P. Hubert-Valleroux. Pp. 228 (Dated 1904.) Price, 2 francs per volume.

value; the author adopts a controversial attitude which is perhaps justified by the acuteness of the population problem in France, where family life is rapidly being disorganized and where regular permanent concubinage enjoys undisguised social sanction.

M. Rivière's "Beggars and Vagabonds" contains an interesting sketch of the history of mendicancy and vagabondage, a survey of the present French, English, Dutch, German, and Belgian laws concerning these classes of dependents, and a discussion of preventive and repressive measures against them.

In his volume on "Strikes," M. de Seilhac has succeeded in condensing a large amount of suggestive material, from French sources, on this subject. He has given, in addition to a brief history of strikes, including a discussion of their cost, causes, and results and of the laws concerning them, a description of several typical French strikes. Particularly interesting to American readers is the chapter on the attitude of French socialists.

In his book on "Pools and Trusts," M. Saint-Léon presents a "synthetic study of industrial combinations, a general description of these combinations, and an inventory of theories and data due not only to the personal observation of the author, but to investigations carried on by others in other countries, according to different methods."

He deduces the following conclusions:

"It is impossible to pass a uniform judgment on pools and trusts. Two propositions, however, sum up the lessons of experience regarding these industrial combinations."

"(1) Industrial concentration *in itself* undoubtedly permits the scientific and rational organization of production. It diminishes the cost of production of merchandise and manufactured goods, secures a better adjustment of supply to demand, and reduces to a minimum the waste of time, money, and energy."

"(2) When, on the other hand, industrial concentration leads practically to monopolistic production, it is contrary to the interests of society. The monopolists, having no competition to withstand, but obliged to pay profits on excessive capitalization, are inevitably led to abuse their power and to plunder consumers by increasing the selling price of goods. However large it may be, an industrial concern cannot be called a trust if it voluntarily submits to competition and does not adopt the policy of combination in order to secure monopolistic privileges."

"Trusts, in brief, tend to create a régime of industrial tyranny which, while it enriches the few beyond all reasonable limits, is harmful to the interests of the community at large. The province of government is to watch carefully the methods employed by these great concerns, to subject them to a system of publicity which shall inform the public of their real economic status, and to put an end to the scandalous custom of watering stock. The government should, moreover, whenever the necessity arises, curtail their power to fix prices at an abnormally high level, by reducing the tariff on trust-made goods. These measures would, in our opinion, be preferable to laws prohibiting trusts; for such laws would (as has thus far been the

case) either fail to accomplish their purpose, or would overshoot the mark by attacking independent large concerns which are in no wise responsible for the misdeeds of the trusts."

M. Hubert-Valleroux's "Coöperation" contains a brief historical sketch of the early French and English coöperative movement and an account of the present status of productive, distributive, and agricultural coöperative associations,—especially in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Belgium. His attitude is on the whole very sympathetic, although he presents a characteristic and probably justifiable arraignment of the French socialistic coöperative societies for production. Although the book pretends to be a complete survey of contemporary coöperation there is no discussion of American coöperation, which recently has grown into a powerful movement embracing several thousand genuine coöperative concerns.⁸

"THE NEW ERA IN THE PHILIPPINES," by Arthur J. Brown, D.D.,⁹ is a pleasantly written account of the author's impressions concerning the Philippine Islands, presenting, as it does, an optimistic view of the present situation and of the future development of our Asiatic possessions. The author evidently believes that the American enterprise in the Philippines will result in national glory, commercial gain, and the welfare of the natives. He recognizes, however, that the commercial returns will not be as large nor as quick as is expected by many, especially as he considers a heavy military expenditure necessary. The author appreciates the difficulties which confront the insular government, not only on account of the backwardness of the country and the aloofness of the people, but also on account of the very inferior character of many of the Americans who have gone to the islands, and who are "plainly and shamelessly dissolute, the scum which is ever cast up by the advancing waves of civilization." The author considers the labor question the fundamental problem of the Philippine Islands; the natives he describes as "not inherently degraded or vicious, but naturally intelligent and kindly, yet lacking in energy;" he therefore favors the introduction of Chinese, not only for the purpose of supplying the much-needed labor, but also for "toning up the racial fibre" of the Filipinos. Over one-half of the book is given up to the discussion of the Roman Catholic Church and of Protestant missionary activities in the Philippines. According to the author, the Protestant missions are very successful in gaining the attention and adherence of Filipinos of all classes.¹⁰

"THE COÖPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES, LIMITED, ANNUAL FOR 1903,"¹¹ is a book which reveals how rapid and continuous has been the

⁸ Contributed by Professor C. W. A. Veditz, Bates College.

⁹ Pp. 314. Price, \$1.25. New York: The F. H. Revell Co., 1903.

¹⁰ Contributed by Professor Paul S. Reinsch, University of Wisconsin.

¹¹ Pp. vii, 480. Manchester and Glasgow, 1903.

progress of the coöperative societies of the United Kingdom during the last four decades. During this period they increased constantly in membership, capital, and volume of business, the sales amounting to almost \$400,000,000 in 1900 and aggregating over five and a half billions of dollars between 1862 and 1900. The membership of the societies reached a total of 1,886,252 in the latter year.

The Annual for 1903 will be of value to all interested in the coöperative movement. The volume contains, besides almost 500 pages of text, numerous diagrams and about a hundred photographs of stores, warehouses, depots, factories, steamships, plantations, etc., belonging to and operated by the coöperative societies. Several articles upon economic subjects, more or less unrelated to coöperation, are incorporated into the book.

"TOLSTOY AND HIS MESSAGE"¹² is a study of a prophet by his ardent disciple. It is an apology, an appreciation, just saved from being a panegyric by occasional criticism of minor details in the philosophy and moral code of which it gives an exposition. The author's object is to interpret Tolstoy to men who have not heard or who have failed to understand his message. To this end the author gives briefly an account of the life experience which made of the rich young noble a social reformer, an apostle of primitive Christianity and of poverty. For Tolstoy's philosophy of life, outlined in the two central chapters of Mr. Crosby's book, is in the last analysis that of Peter Waldo and of St. Francis: literal observance of the commands of Christ. His moral code can be summed up in the observance of brotherly love. In a capitalistic age, and a society founded upon militarism, he preaches work and poverty and the doctrine of non-resistance.

The reader could wish that Mr. Crosby had devoted more space to the statement of Tolstoy's message, and less to commentary upon it. Apparently, the doctrine of non-resistance gave the author of "Swords and Ploughshares" an opportunity he could not forego. Accordingly, he has filled fourteen of his ninety-three pages with instances of non-resistance triumphant. The space might better have been given to Tolstoy's views of property, and to his life based on his code.¹³

MR. HEPWORTH DIXON'S "History of William Penn: Founder of Pennsylvania,"¹⁴ is an excellent little book. It is, in fact, unusually well done, and in a style worth remarking. The work is practically a new undertaking, although it purports to be based upon "William Penn, an Historical Biography," which came out twenty-one years ago and which in its time commanded attention. The book forms a chapter in the history of the time of

¹² By Ernest Howard Crosby. Pp. 93. Price, 50 cents. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1903.

¹³ Contributed by Miss E. S. Davison, Ph.D.

¹⁴ Pp. 337. Price, \$1.00. New York: New Amsterdam Book Co., 1903.

Penn, who serves as the central figure. The general tone of the narrative is a defence of the great founder against the charges of Macaulay.

"THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GERMAN COLONIAL CONGRESS OF 1902"¹⁵ have been published in convenient form. The Congress continued its excellent work of uniting and strengthening the sentiment favorable to colonial development throughout the empire in 1902-03. The subjects discussed included, Geography, Ethnology, and Natural Science; Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; Local and Political Relations of the Colonies and Dependencies; Religious Relations of the Dependencies; Economic Conditions; German Migration and Immigration into German Colonies; Foreign Policy of Germany, with reference to her colonies.

"LABOR CONFLICTS AND THEIR SOLUTION"¹⁶ is an interesting attempt to define the extent to which collective bargaining may be carried between employers and laborers. M. Guyot, in common with other observers, has been much impressed by the emphasis which the trade unions have come to place upon their purely militant activity. He regards the undue prominence of this somewhat pugnacious side of trade unionism as one of the principal obstacles to a peaceful solution of the wage question. He appeals to all except the professional agitator to organize the labor union upon commercial lines, as a business undertaking, for the purpose of bargaining rather than fighting. M. Guyot's pertinent question is, why should not the union control labor, and bargain to supply so much labor at a price to be mutually agreed upon with the employers or the employers' unions. He cites the numerous instances of successful bargaining on this wholesale plan both in England and the United States, giving special prominence to the agreement of the United Mine Workers of America with the operators in the bituminous field. The author does not complain of the strength of labor unions, nor does he insist that they shall occupy the position of mere beneficial associations for accident or insurance pensions, nor would he countenance any attempt to suppress unionism, but he does point out very forcibly their present inability or unwillingness to supply labor to those who are anxious to secure it. The union should remedy this weakness and should be a money-making association.

"THE HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES,"¹⁷ by Morris Hillquit, is a timely and much-needed work. Not since Professor R. T. Ely wrote "The Labor Movement in America," some seventeen years ago, has

¹⁵ Verhandlungen des Deutschen Kolonialkongresses, 1902, zu Berlin am 10 und 11 Oktober, 1902. Pp. xvi, 856. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1903.

¹⁶ Les Conflits du Travail et leur Solution. Études de Physiologie Sociale. Par Yves Guyot, Pp. xxii, 396. Price, 3.50 francs. Paris: Eugène Fasquelle, 1903.

¹⁷ Pp. 371. Price, \$1.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1903.

any one in this country attempted a comprehensive treatment of the subject. Mr. Hillquit had an open field, and the result is very satisfactory. In one small volume it is naturally impossible to enter into the details of the development of socialism in the last one hundred years, but the salient features of all the important movements are given. Beginning with the early communistic societies, divided into the sectarian (*e.g.*, the Shakers), the Owenite period (New Harmony), the Fourist period (Brook Farm), and the Icarian communities, the author passes to the development of modern socialism. The early agitation carried on largely by German immigrants failed, but this gave way to a local growth based upon the changed economic conditions. Thus the labor organizations, at first hostile to socialism, have been invaded and in great measure captured by avowed socialists. Mr. Hillquit is an active socialist. He believes that socialism is rapidly growing and is destined to play a far more important rôle politically in the near future than it now does.

The book is clearly written. The subject-matter can be found elsewhere, but the author has summarized it all and brought it down to date in a very satisfactory way, and the recent development is well treated.

Apparently the author is accurate in his statements, such defects as exist being chiefly verbal. Iowa is scarcely to be considered as "a vast desert" at the time the Icarians left Nauvoo. Nor is it quite fair to say of the Oneida Community that "within the limits of the community all men were considered the husbands of all women, and cohabited with each other promiscuously." As the book appeared after the dissolution of the famous community at Harmony, Pa., it is to be regretted that this fact was not in some way indicated. The platforms of the Socialist and the Socialist Labor parties are given in the appendix.

"THE ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL OF INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS,"¹⁸ by Frand Edward Horack, is one of the few doctors' dissertations which rise to the dignity and value of a treatise. The monograph embodies in a well-organized form the results of an exhaustive study of the statutes for the regulation of industrial corporations.

The author begins with a study of the nature of the corporation, and the source and development of corporation law. He discards the "Entity" theory, and holds to the more modern conception, that a corporation is an association of individuals empowered to do certain things through agents, and strictly limited both as to objects and territory.

In the main portion of his work, he discusses the subject of control under two general heads. First, the control of organization; and second, publicity, including the control, publicity, and purposes of organization, the duration of charters, the powers and duties of directors, and the control of capitalization. The laws of the different States which bear on these topics are carefully classified and digested, for easy reference. Special attention is

¹⁸ Presented to the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania in 1902 in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Pp. 207. Philadelphia: The Equity Series, C. F. Taylor.

naturally paid to the provisions for publicity, and a feature of particular interest is a discussion of the corporation laws of England, France, and Germany. Dr. Horack also shows, in a chapter, whose only defect is its brevity, how the laws of the States which regulate the organization and management of corporations are defeated by the foreign corporation which operates in one State under the laws of another. In conclusion, Dr. Horack presents a carefully worked-out plan of a national corporation law, an examination of which will serve to indicate at once the scope of his work, the accuracy with which he has comprehended the defects in one corporation law, and his clear perception of the remedies necessary. It is impossible to dissent from his conclusion that, "With the advent of a Federal corporation law, . . . many of the most flagrant evils of the present corporation system will disappear and with them the cry of 'anti-trust,' just as the cry against banks disappeared as soon as they were put upon a sound basis."

Dr. Horack has rendered a valuable service in the preparation of this work. His book will be found of great value to lawyers, and to those wider circles of the public who are addressing themselves with increasing interest to the study of the corporation problem.¹⁹

"*QUERIES IN ETHNOGRAPHY*"²⁰ is a very suggestive booklet indicating some nine hundred bits of information which missionaries or travellers in little-known parts of the world would do well to know. The book presupposes a certain modicum of ethnology, but does not profess to be a guide for the expert. It is designed to give some scientific order and value to the observations of such persons as are mentioned above. To this end the questions are carefully grouped, beginning with the problems of daily sustenance, race perpetuation, adornments and amusements, religious ideas, social structure, etc. The concluding chapter raises questions as to the effects of contact with higher races.

"*THE MONEY PROBLEM*"²¹ is an English publication, with some amendments and revisions, of an American edition which was published in 1894 at a time when the message of President Cleveland had brought the currency question into prominence. There seems little to warrant the republication of such a book at this time. In the first place, the subject is not a live one; there is no money question to be argued on the lines laid down. In the second place, the manner of presentation is highly theoretical and adds nothing to the fund of information on the subject. In so far as he deals with credit and causes for financial panics, banking, etc., Mr. Kitson shows a very meagre grasp of American conditions.

¹⁹ Contributed by Edward Sherwood Meade.

²⁰ By A. G. Keller. Pp. 77. Price, 50 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1903.

²¹ By Arthur Kitson. Pp. xxvi, 231. Price, 3s. 6d. London: Grant Richards, 1903.

IMPERIALISM IS THE order of the day. Much has been said and written of American imperialism and of English imperialism; and now we have a French volume on German imperialism.²² The Englishman's discussion of his country's "world-wide interests" has been translated into the German's boast of "deutsche Weltpolitik" and "Weltwirtschaft." M. Lair tells us, in animated, excellently written French, the origins of German imperialism. He sketches the intellectual and moral evolution which, since 1870, has so profoundly modified the genius of the German people. There was a time, not so very long ago, when Germany was content to ape the achievements of her neighbors, and her highest ambition, in all save science and learning, seemed to consist in faithful imitation. The Franco-Prussian War, however, awoke her to a consciousness of herself. And now she seeks to impose her goods and her political influence, as well as her science and her intellectual ideals, upon the rest of the world. Her imperialism, says M. Lair, adopts the two forms of armed peace and industrialism. The author's three chapters, entitled respectively, "Yesterday," "To-day," and "To-morrow," are as illuminating a discussion of Germany's economic status as has probably ever been written.

THE PRESENT PROTECTIONIST agitation in England makes Dr. Hermann Levy's essay on the condition of English farmers before the abolition of the corn laws especially timely.²³ The author undertakes to show that the circumstances which raised the price of cereals, during the first part of the nineteenth century, to an almost fabulous level, while they enriched the land-holding classes, yet were disastrous to the large class of tenant farmers. He maintains, in the light of a careful examination of the statistical records, that the dire prophecies called forth by the introduction of free trade in England, have not been fulfilled. (Page 117.) The author's own statement, however, that "the recrudescence of a movement in favor of agricultural protection does not seem likely" is scarcely borne out by more recent occurrences.

CENTRALIZATION IN STATE ADMINISTRATION has already been described by several interesting monographs in the Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. The tendency towards centralization in Ohio and Indiana is now discussed by Samuel P. Orth²⁴ and William A. Rawles²⁵ respectively. Particular attention is paid to the school system,

²² *L'Impérialisme allemand*. By Maurice Lair. Pp. vii, 341. Price, 3.50 francs. Paris: Armand Colin, 1903.

²³ *Die Not der Englischen Landwirte zur Zeit der hohen Getreidezelle*. By Hermann Levy. (Muenchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien, No. 56.) Pp. ii, 132. Stuttgart and Berlin: J. G. Cotta, 1903.

²⁴ *The Centralization of Administration in Ohio*. Pp. 177. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1903.

²⁵ *Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Indiana*. Pp. 336. Price, \$2.50, paper; \$3.00, cloth. New York: Macmillan Co., 1903.

charities and correction, control over local finance, roads, police, and similar departments of administration which have recently come under the closer supervision of the central authorities in each State. The monographs are especially valuable as showing the general character of the new system of central control over local governments. Professor Goodnow's guiding hand can be seen not only in the scope and manner of treatment, but also in the thoroughness of the work done.

"TOILERS OF THE HOME,"²⁶ by Lilian Pettengill, missionary to the housewife, is an earnest if unconvincing elaboration of the proposition, "Blessed be drudgery."

Miss Pettengill undertakes to prove two points: first, that the employer of domestic servants is to blame for their aversion to the service; and secondly, that public opinion, as voiced by employer, employee, and the friends of the latter, is also at the root of the evil. Miss Pettengill's unit of investigation is the American housewife, whom, in spite of democratic theories, she is pleased to depict as belonging to quite a different species from the toiler whose wrongs the author champions. The fault may be one of detail rather than one of principle, but her delineation of character is wholly unsound. This weakness, combined with the fact that she herself is not a typical servant girl—although she "desires above all things to seem like other girls"—robs the experiment of much of its value.

The experiment is based upon the obviously mistaken theory that it is possible for a young woman just out of college and capable of doing "work in an office," to enter intimately into the feelings and prejudices of an average servant girl. She might have been able to weep with them, but she certainly could not laugh with them. Then, too, how could she have missed seeing that the nature of the work we do reacts upon us in proportion to our thought of it? The girl of refinement, brought up in dainty, exact ways, and bringing a trained mind to bear upon her work, goes into the kitchen and scrubs. Has she taken into consideration the force which the consciousness of high motive, nay, of public-spirited self-sacrifice, gives to her scrubbing-brush? To lose sight of this side of the question is to rob the experiment of the element of fairness.

The book however, will do some good. It is a trustworthy study of the technical difficulties encountered in the "profession" of domestic service by both mistress and maid, and it will arouse those of its readers who "keep help" to give some thought to the matter. It is doubtful, however, if reform in this direction can be brought about by a book, no matter how strong; certainly it will not be done by this book. For although one could imagine a servant girl tired out with her day's work taking a too vindictive satisfaction from the petulant complaints of Eliza's co-workers, there is little in the book which would make her read dignity into her calling.

Miss Pettengill has, after all, drawn a picture rather than suggested a

²⁶ *The Record of a College Woman's Experience as a Domestic Servant*. Pp. xii, 397. Price, \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1903.

remedy, and has only convinced us that the whole problem of domestic service is one of individual attack; and the solution stands thus: Given a suitable mistress with a conscience, who is fortunate enough to find a servant similarly endowed, and the question has been solved for that household.²⁷

It is now practically impossible to think of the problem of juvenile defectives and dependents in France without immediately recalling the name of M. Paul Strauss, who has made it his life-work not only to study the present condition of this important aspect of the social problem, but who, as a member of the French parliament, has been persistently active in devising and urging a host of reforms. His recent volume on "Depopulation and Child-Raising" is characterized by the same noble generosity, the same conscientious study of actual conditions, and the same sound sense, which mark nearly all of his work.²⁸

For France, the problem of depopulation is in M. Strauss's opinion constantly becoming more acute. It is, moreover, closely connected with the problems of infanticide and systematic abortion, of permanent concubinage and illegitimate births, of the industrial employment of prospective mothers, etc. Moral reasons alone, to say nothing of the patriotic arguments often advanced in France in favor of better provisions for the care-taking of illegitimate children or the offspring of the poor, dictate the establishment of institutions,—such as public nurseries, municipal dairies for the sale of sterilized but inexpensive milk,—in behalf of defenceless infancy. M. Strauss furnishes a critical description of all that is done in these and similar ways for the sake of the babes of France and their mothers.

"WHY THE MIND HAS A BODY,"²⁹ by C. A. Strong, Professor of Psychology in Columbia University, is a distinctly noteworthy book, in which the writer, accepting the latest results of modern psychological research, seeks to determine anew the old question of the relation between mind and body. First, the three current theories of causal relation,—viz., automatism, parallelism, and interactionism are passed under a brief, but acutely critical, review: In part I. is discussed the empirical side—the facts and causal relation; part II. is devoted to a somewhat fuller, and always critical, discussion of metaphysical principles and their application to the main problem.

Finally, the thesis which the writer seeks to establish is that there is no chasm between mental and physical phenomena; for things in themselves are mental in their nature, and panpsychism points the way to the true solution of the original problem.

²⁷ Contributed by Emily Newlands Thomson, New York.

²⁸ *Dépopulation et Puériculture*. By Paul Strauss. Pp. 308. Price, 3.50 francs. Paris: Bibliothèque Charpentier.

²⁹ Pp. x, 355. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1903.

IN THE THIRTEEN YEARS which have elapsed since the first publication of "*Les Lois de l'imitation*," by Gabriel Tarde,³⁰ it is probably safe to say that no other French writer has been more often quoted by American students of sociology. Up to the present time only one small volume of Tarde's has been translated, namely, *Social Laws*, which is a brief summary of his social conceptions. The appearance, therefore, in English dress of his most important book, "*The Laws of Imitation*," is most welcome. Our only surprise is that the translation was not made long ago. The present translation is made by Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons, lecturer in sociology, Barnard College.

Tarde's fundamental thesis is "society is imitation," society "began on the day when one man first copied another." History is "a collection of those things which have been the most successful, that is, of those initiatives which have been the most imitated." "In the last analysis all social facts are beliefs or desires under the different names of dogmas, sentiment, laws, wants, customs, morals, etc." "When wants or ideas are once started they always tend to continue to spread themselves in a true geometrical progression." As civilization progresses, people become less conscious of imitating. Initiation arises from a combination of imitations. Although each person imitates his model, yet the imitation is not perfect, so we may say that imitation is affected by the medium through which it passes. Imitation is thus the elemental social fact. Yet, as Professor Giddings puts it in his introduction to the present translation, "Tarde perceived that imitation, as a social form, is only one mode of a universal activity, of that endless repetition, throughout nature, which in the physical realm we know as the undulations of ether, the vibrations of material bodies, the swing of the planets in their orbits, the alternations of light and darkness, and of the seasons, the succession of life and death."

The translation is very good, save for a few minor defects, such as the use on page 76 of "somnambulism," which confuses the reader until he discovers that hypnotism is the subject under discussion.³¹

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES has now been recognized, particularly by British cities, as a most difficult problem. The Tenement-House Department in New York City has been heralded as one of the foremost municipal achievements of the last decade. New Jersey has attempted to forestall the need for the condemnation of property by establishing a Tenement Commission in time to prepare cities for the growth which is imminent. Voluntary interest in Philadelphia has undertaken to awaken public sentiment against the growing housing evils of that city. Throughout the country, both in urban and rural districts, there is need for knowledge as to

³⁰ *The Laws of Imitation*. Translated from the second French edition by Elsie Clews Parsons, with an Introduction by Franklin H. Giddings. Pp. xxix, 404. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1903.

³¹ Contributed by Carl Kelsey, Ph.D.

sanitary houses which shall be cheap and comfortable. "The Housing Handbook"³² gives just this sort of data, together with illustrations which will help the architect or the superintendent of health, or the private builder, to apply the principles of modern construction. Incidentally, this handbook gives in table and picture a hasty summary of tenement construction in Great Britain.

IN "PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE IN TAXATION"³³ Dr. Stephen F. Weston attempts to justify the commonly accepted principles of universality and equality in taxation by tracing their direct relation to the nature and end of the State. Taxation, he asserts, is fundamentally an ethical problem; first, because of its voluntary nature being implied in the voluntary nature of the State; secondly, because every individual possesses "natural rights" which the State does not create but emphasizes; thirdly, because the tax rests upon the person, not the property. Ability, not benefits, measures the true ethical obligation of the individual to the State. Since ability is embodied in economic goods, it is the net income that determines equality in taxation.

This is the basis for the author's ethical principles in taxation. The approach to the problem of taxation is really from the point of view of individual rather than social ethics. The principles as developed by him, carried to their logical conclusions, would eventually limit and circumscribe the functions of the State. The author's emphasis of the purely personal nature of the tax, the demand "that there be the same relative means of satisfying wants according to their importance after as before the tax," the rejection of the inheritance tax from a theoretical point of view, the exclusion of differential rates based on the source and character of the income, the hesitating acceptance of the principle of progression in taxation, indicate a plan of individual ethics out of harmony with the actual progression of modern States. A "natural right" of the individual to hold property, or a "natural right" of the State in land because it was presumably once held in common, of which the author speaks, is not generally recognized by present-day writers. A too slavish adherence to so-called ethical principles is fatal to justice in taxation. The concept of taxation as a voluntary act is too subtle to be of value. To the individual it certainly is not voluntary, since the age in which he lives and the civilization of which he is a part determine the functions of the State. By the use of Hegelian phraseology the author seeks to emphasize the personal nature of the tax. It should be borne in mind, however, that neither the person nor the property *per se* determines taxability, but it is determined by the relation existing between the person and the economic good he controls. The book is well worthy the serious attention of every student of economics. It is a logical and careful attempt to develop from his premises a solution to the theoretical difficulties of the problem, at the same time throwing considerable light on the theories of other writers.³⁴

³² The Housing Handbook. By W. Thompson. Pp. xvi, 388. Price, 60 cents. London: National Housing Reform Council, 1903.

³³ Pp. 299. Price, \$2.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1903.

³⁴ Contributed by Albert Charles Muhse, Cornell University.